

AMENDMENTS

In the Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A substantially pure human Bcl-xL-binding polypeptide, said polypeptide ~~consisting of~~ comprising the sequence ~~of~~ selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 4-50, 63-71, and 224-228.
2. (Currently Amended) A substantially pure human Bcl-xL-binding polypeptide, said polypeptide ~~consisting of~~ comprising the sequence selected from the group consisting of ~~any of~~ SEQ ID NOS: 51-62, 229, and 230.
3. (Original) An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide of claim 1 or 2.
4. (Currently Amended) The isolated nucleic acid of claim 3, wherein said nucleic acid molecule ~~consisting of~~ comprising the sequence ~~of~~ selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 15681-202, 215-223, and 231-235.
5. (Currently Amended) The isolated nucleic acid of claim 3, wherein said nucleic acid molecule comprises the sequence ~~of~~ selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 203-214, 236, and 237.
6. (Original) A vector comprising the isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 3.
7. (Original) A cell comprising the isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 3.
8. (Original) A cell comprising the vector of claim 6.
9. (Original) A method of identifying a Bcl-xL-binding polypeptide, said method comprising the steps of: (a) providing a population of source labeled nucleic acid-protein fusion molecules; (b) contacting said population of nucleic acid-protein fusion molecules with a Bcl-xL polypeptide under conditions that allow interaction between the protein portion of a nucleic acid-protein

fusion molecule of said population and said Bcl-xL polypeptide; (c) detecting an interaction between said protein portion and said Bcl-XL polypeptide, thereby identifying a Bcl-xL-binding polypeptide,

10. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein said population of source labeled nucleic acid-protein fusion molecules is derived from more than one source.

11. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein, in step (a), said nucleic acid-protein fusion molecules are detectably-labeled.

12. (Original) The method of claim 11, wherein, in step (b), said Bcl-XL polypeptide is immobilized on a solid support; and wherein, in step (c), the detection of an interaction between said protein portion of a nucleic acid-protein fusion molecule and said Bcl-XL polypeptide is carried out by detecting the labeled nucleic acid-protein fusion molecule bound to said solid support.

13. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein said solid support is a chip or a bead.

14. (Currently Amended) A method of identifying a compound that modulates binding between a Bcl-XL polypeptide and a Bcl-XL-binding polypeptide, said method comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a Bcl-XL polypeptide with (i) a Bcl-XL-binding polypeptide, said Bcl-XL-binding polypeptide ~~consisting of~~ comprising the sequence selected from the group consisting of any of SEQ ID NOS: 4-50, 63-71, and 224-228, and (ii) a candidate compound, under conditions that allow binding between said Bcl-XL polypeptide and said Bcl-XL-binding polypeptide; (b) determining the level of binding between said Bcl-XL polypeptide and said Bcl-XL-binding polypeptide, wherein an increase or decrease in the level of binding between said Bcl-XL polypeptide and said Bcl-XL-binding polypeptide, relative to the level of binding between said Bcl-XL polypeptide and said Bcl-XL-binding polypeptide in the absence of said candidate compound, indicates a compound that modulates the binding between a Bcl-XL polypeptide and a Bcl-XL-binding polypeptide.

15. (Currently Amended) A method of identifying a compound that modulates binding between a Bcl-XL polypeptide and a Bcl-XL-binding polypeptide, said method comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a Bcl-XL polypeptide with (i) a Bcl-XL-binding polypeptide, said Bcl-XL-binding polypeptide comprising the sequence selected from the group consisting of any of SEQ ID NOS: 51-62, 229, and 230, and (ii) a candidate compound, under conditions that allow binding between said Bcl-XL polypeptide and said Bcl-XL-binding polypeptide; (b) determining the level of binding between said Bcl-XL polypeptide and said Bcl-XL-binding polypeptide, wherein an increase or decrease in the level of binding between said Bcl-XL polypeptide and said Bcl-XL-binding polypeptide, relative to the level of binding between said Bcl-XL polypeptide and said Bcl-XL-binding polypeptide in the absence of said candidate compound, indicates a compound that modulates the binding between a Bcl-XL polypeptide and a Bcl-XL-binding polypeptide.

16. (Original) The method of claim 14 or 15, wherein said Bcl-XL-binding polypeptide is part of a nucleic acid-protein fusion molecule.

17. (Original) The method of claim 14 or 15, wherein, in step (a), said Bcl-XL polypeptide is attached to a solid support.

18. (Original) The method of claim 17, wherein said Bcl-XL-binding polypeptide is detectably-labeled; and, in step (b), said level of binding between said Bcl-XL polypeptide and said Bcl-XL-binding polypeptide is determined by measuring the amount of Bcl-XL-binding protein that binds to said solid support.

19. (Original) The method of claim 17, wherein said solid support is a chip or a bead.

20. (Original) A method of source-labeling a nucleic acid-protein fusion molecule, said method comprising the steps of: (a) providing an RNA molecule; (b) generating a first cDNA strand from said RNA molecule; (c) generating a second cDNA strand complementary to said first cDNA strand, wherein said second cDNA strand comprises a nucleic acid sequence that identifies the source of said RNA molecule; (d) generating an RNA molecule from the double stranded cDNA molecule of step (c) (e) attaching a peptide acceptor to said RNA molecule of

step (d); (f) in vitro translating said RNA to generate a source labeled nucleic acid-protein fusion molecule.

21. (Original) A source-labeled nucleic acid-protein fusion molecule, said nucleic acid portion of said fusion molecule comprising a coding sequence for said protein and a label that identifies the source of said nucleic acid portion.

22. (Original) A method of identifying the source of the nucleic acid portion of a nucleic acid-protein fusion molecule, said method comprising the steps of: (a) providing a population of nucleic acid-protein fusion molecules, said molecules comprising a source label that identifies the source of the nucleic acid portion of said nucleic acid-protein fusion molecules; and (b) determining the identity of said source label, thereby identifying the source of the nucleic acid portion of a nucleic acid protein fusion molecule.

23. (Original) The method of claim 22, wherein said source label is cell type-specific.

24. (Original) The method of claim 22, wherein said source label is tissue-specific.

25. (Original) The method of claim 22, wherein said source label is species-specific.

26. (Original) The method of claim 22, wherein said population of nucleic acid-protein fusion molecules contains subpopulations of nucleic acid-protein fusion molecules from a plurality of sources.